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NEW SPECIES, NAMES AND COMBINATIONS IN MEXICAN ASTERACEAE

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ABSTRACT

In connection with the preparation of a treatment of the Asteraceae of México, the following new species, names and combinations are proposed: **Ageratina macdonaldii** B. Turner, **Artemisia campestris** L. var. **caudata** (Michaux) B. Turner, **Crepis runcinata** Torrey & Gray var. **barberi** (Greenm.) B. Turner, **Dyssodia pulcherrima** (Strother) B. Turner, **Encelia virginensis** A. Nels. var. **actonii** (Elmer) B. Turner, **Eupatorium guerreroanum** (B. Turner) B. Turner, **Eupatorium rzedowskii** (B. Turner) B. Turner, **Eupatorium surutatoanum** B. Turner, **Eupatorium tenejapanum** B. Turner.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, México, nomenclature.

Preparation of a treatment of the Asteraceae of México (Turner & Nesom, in prep.) has occasioned description of the following new species, name changes and new combinations.

Ageratina macdonaldii B. Turner, *sp. nov.* TYPE: MÉXICO. Oaxaca: 35 km ESE of Miahuatlán, 5 km NE of Santo Domingo Ozolotepec, Cerro Quiexobra, timberline vegetation in open glades along ridges and in mountain "saddles," 3650-3800 m (16° 10′ N, 96° 15′ W), 10 Dec 1989, *Andrew McDonald 2916* (HOLOTYPE: TEX; Isotype: MEXU).

Ageratina prunellifolio (H.B.K.) King & H. Robins. similis sed foliis fere sessilis (petioli 1-2 mm vs 8-15 mm longi) et capitulis majoribus en pedunculis longioribus differt.

Perennial herbs 20-50 cm high. Stems densely glandular pubescent above, arising from a fibrous root system, the lower portion producing lateral rhizomes. Leaves opposite throughout or nearly so (the uppermost, much reduced leaves alternate); petioles 1-2 mm long; blades ovate to elliptic-ovate, 2.0-3.5 cm long, 1.5-2.5 cm wide, 3 nervate, sparsely pubescent beneath with crinkly hairs, especially along the venation, the margins crenulate. Heads 1-3 per primary stem, the ultimate peduncles glandular pubescent, 3.0-4.5 cm long.

Involucres 10-12 mm high, 12-20 mm wide, broadly campanulate to hemispheric, the bracts 2 seriate, subequal, hirsutulous below, the apices acute. Receptacle convex, ca 5 mm across, epaleate, glabrous. Florets numerous, the corollas white, 5.0-5.5 mm long, the tube ca 2 mm long, the throat ca 3 mm long, the lobes ca 0.5 mm long, pubescent with multiseptate trichomes. Achenes fusiform, ca 3 mm long, hispidulous, the pappus of 15-20 fragile white or rosy barbellate bristles ca 5 mm long.

The species is clearly related to the widespread subalpine *Ageratina prunellifolia* but is readily distinguished by its nearly sessile leaves (petioles 1-2 mm long vs 8-15 mm), much longer, glandular pubescent peduncles and larger heads with more numerous florets.

It's a pleasure to name this taxon for its only known collector, Dr. Andrew McDonald, avid student of the alpine flora of México, currently affiliated with the University of Texas, Austin.

Artemisia campestris L. var. **caudata** (Michaux) B. Turner, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Artemisia caudata* Michaux, *Fl. Bor. Amer.* 2:129. 1803.

This taxon was treated as a subspecies by Hall & Clements (1923). The automatic varietal name, var. *caudata*, was validated by the description of *Artemisia caudata* var. *calvescens* Lundell, Amer. Midl. Naturalist 2:188. 1912.

Crepis runcinata Torrey & Gray var. **barberi** (Greenm.) B. Turner, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Crepis barberi* Greenm., Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 40:52. 1904.

This taxon was treated as a subsp. of *Crepis runcinata* by Babcock (1947). It is typified by material from Colonia García, Chihuahua, México, but also occurs in adjacent New Mexico, U.S.A.

Dyssodia pulcherrima (Strother) B. Turner, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Dyssodia neomexicana* (A. Gray) B.L. Robins. var. *pulcherrima* Strother, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 48:43. 1969.

This taxon is closely related to *Dyssodia neomexicana* of northeastern Coahuila, but distinguished by a combination of features including smaller heads, shorter involucres (5-7 mm high vs 7-9 mm high), larger ligules (6-8 mm long vs 1-2 mm), larger disk corollas (5-6 mm long vs 3.5-5.0 mm), shorter, white, pappus scales (3.5-5.0 mm long vs tawny and 5-7 mm long) and smaller, less silky pubescent achenes.

Dyssodia pulcherrima was treated by Strother (1969) as varietally distinct from *D. neomexicana*, in spite of a suite of characters and a distribution that suggests that two species are involved. Intergrades do not exist and the two taxa appear as distinct as many another species pair retained by Strother (e.g. *D. littoralis* and *D. anthemidifolia*; *D. aurantia* and *D. appendiculata*, etc.).

Encelia virginensis A. Nels. var. **actonii** (Elmer) B. Turner, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Encelia actonii* Elmer, Bot. Gaz. (Crawfordsville) 39:47. 1905.

Blake (1913) treated this taxon as a variety of *Encelia frutescens*. Keck (1958) treated it as a subspecies of *E. virginensis*, a position to which I also subscribe, but I would opt for the varietal designation, this being the preferred nomenclature for regional variants of a populational nature, the category subspecies, like that of subgenus, to be used when clustering varieties or to indicate the magnitude of divergence, when but a single variety is included within a given subspecies.

Eupatorium tenejapanum B. Turner, *nom. nov.* Based upon: *Bartlettina breedlovei* King & H. Robins., Phytologia 28:286. 1974. ≡ *Eupatorium breedlovei* (King & H. Robins.) B. Turner, Phytologia 67:112. 1989. Not *Eupatorium breedlovei* (King & H. Robins.) B. Turner, Phytologia 64:13. 1987 ≡ *Chromolaena breedlovei* King & H. Robins., Phytologia 47:233. 1980.

In my recent transfer of this species I overlooked the fact that I had already made the combination *Eupatorium breedlovei* in my earlier transfer of *Bartlettina breedlovei* into *Eupatorium*, an inexplicable lapse. The new name proposed here refers to the village of Tenejapa, Chiapas, about which the species distribution is centered.

Eupatorium surutatoanum B. Turner, *nom. nov.* Based upon: *Koanophyllon sinaloensis* B. Turner, Phytologia 63:202. 1987. Not *Eupatorium sinaloense* B.L. Robins., Contr. Gray Herb. 77:39. 1926.

The specific name refers to the mountain range on which the type was collected, Sierra Surutato, Sinaloa.

Eupatorium rzedowskii (B. Turner) B. Turner, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Koanophyllon rzedowskii* B. Turner, Phytologia 63:203. 1987.

Eupatorium guerreroanum (B. Turner) B. Turner, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Koanophyllon guerreroana* B. Turner, Phytologia 63:203. 1987.

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